MEXICAN LEADER SAYS WILSON ERRS

Senor Camacho, Statesman and Banker, Asserts President's Policy Is Wrong.

PREDICTS EARLY PEACE

Army's Success Shown by a Bet ter Railroad Situation,

He Declares.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 17.—Senor Don Sebastian Camacho, president of the nate, president of the National Bank of Mexico and vice-president of the Mexican National Packing Company, in conversation took oscasion to-day to praise the "good will of President Wilson" in aiming to reestablish peace in Mexico, but declared that in his opinion Mr. Wil-

son's plan was wrong.
"I believe the people of Mexico to be sincerely grateful to President Wilson for ships wish to pacify the country," said Senor Camacho, "but I think Mexicans generally consider Mr. Wilson's plan' highly prejudicial. The feeling is very strong that Mr. Wilson's policy is mistaken. I will tell you why.

"Conditions in Mexico have changed potably in the past mouth."

notably in the past month. Some of the important changes in the situation were noted in President Huerta's latest mes-

sage.

"For one thing, I have just made inquiries as to the present railroad situation, especially along the northern frontier, and the possibility of railroad connections. I learn that the Laredo route
of the National Railways of Mexico has
been one physically though not officially been open physically though not officially for about ten days past. I am informed also, that the road from El Paso to Chihushua is open, likewise the line from Tampico to San Luis Potosi and to Mon-terey. Railroad officials say that the sit-uation is pretty well cleaned up and that there is a decided improvement in train

"Now in itself, the fact that railroad "Now in itself, the fact that railroad communication has been reestablished on the frontier is proof that the Mexican army is meeting with success in the north. "It seems to me it is time that the American press should tell the truth about Mexico. Either it has as a whole been misinformed, which I am willing to believe, or there has been suppression of news favorable to the Mexican Government, and undue prominence has been ment, and undue prominence has been given to gossip regarding the revolution given to gossip regarding the revolutionary leaders.

"There are other reassuring facts which I have not seen printed in American newspapers. One is that the army of the country, which in May last scarcely reached 16,000 men, now numbers 100,000 and this army of 100,000 is served chiefly by competent officials from the Military College of the Republic of Mexico. In addition the Federal Government now possesses a large armament, especially in the artillery, which is really a branch of the highest order of efficiency.

"The Federal army in all the combats with the revolutionists has triumphed, and these triumphs are easily explained There are other reassuring facts which

and these triumphs are easily explained because of the great superiority of Gov-ernment troops over the rebels. The revolutionists number many valiant soldiers, but they and their chiefs, many of whom are also brave and courageous, lack military instruction, hence the vice lack military instruction; hence the vic-tories of the Government.

General Peace After Elections.

"I desire to say that in my opinion the peace of Mexico will be general after the elections next month; and as the natural sources of the country are daily more stable and abundant the development of Mexico from the reestablishment of peace will be surprising. Mexico's condition will be so prosperous that capitalists the world over will be attracted to it. I mean that not only will these men be attracted to invest great sums here, but many of them will choose to live here. se to live here

"I did not personally become acquainted with Mr. John Lind, the special commissioner of President Wilson, but by his conduct here and all of his proceedings I have formed the opinion that he is a man highly discreet, prudent and just; and I am sure that what he will report to President Wilson, both from what he has seen here and from reports which he must have received from the principal members of the American colony in this city, will be in accord with the general feeling here, as I have tried to state it.
"I wish I had now available to show

feeling here, as I have tried to state it.

"I wish I had now available to show you figures upon the present riches of Maxico and upon the abundance of the oil fields which have been discovered in different regions of the country and are destined to a colossal development. Agriculture, to which little attention has been given since the time of the conquest, offers a vast field for production provided there is a state of peace and a sufficient supply of laborers.

"But I want to lay emphasis upon this: The revolution is being generally dominated by Federal troops, and if the United States will not offer difficulties peace will be exablished after the elections,"

WILSON IGNORES MESSAGE.

Will Keep Battleships on Mexican Coast If Necessary.

WASMINGTON, Sept. 17.—Now that conident Huerta has read his much relded message to the Mexican Congress the situation remains absolutely unal fron the point of view of the United States, according to statements n official circles here to-day. It was in cated ro-day that there is nothing in the message which calls for any action o he part of this Government, nor any

change of policy.

Huera's insinuations about the presence
of American battleships in Mexican ers being unwelcome after October 25, n the six months permission expires, disregarded to-day. There is no on that the ships will stay wherever

alities of the situation are conthe Mexican Government wo so ground for complaint as ty of the United States warships

Harbors Are Too Shallow.

will be held in October as planned, yet he avoids committing himself positively

Left a Loophole.

While it is generally expected that he will hold them, it is conceded that he has left the way open for a postponement on the ground that the country is not at peace. A virtual promise not to be a candidate in the election is found in the message, but Heurta's statement on this point is not regarded as absolutely final and positive.

point is not regarded as absolutely final and positive.

Mr. Bryan sent to John Lind, who is still waiting at Vera Crus, a long despatch to-day. This communication, it is understood, includes the views of the President and Mr. Bryan on the Huerta message. Sectetary Bryan refused to discuss his despatch to Mr. Lind and would not affirm or deay that Mr. Lind is being instructed to reopen negotiations with the Mexican Government.

to reopen negotiations with the Mexican Government.
Confirmation of the killing of Morris E. Root, superintendent of El Tigre mine in Tepic, was received at the State Department to-day. The Consul at Mazatlan assured the Department that the names of the murderers are known and that the Governor of Tepic has given adequate instructions for the pursuit and apprehension of the bandits guilty of the killing. The Department also received a letter

from R. Morgan Root of Pottstown, Pa., brother of the murdered man.

LIND WAITS FOR ACTION.

Thinks Wilson's Views on Message Will Have Important Results,

VERA CRUZ, Mex., Sept. 17.—John Lind, President Wilson's special envoy to Mexico, was anxiously awaiting to-day the views of his chief on Huerta's message, read last night at the opening of the Mexican Congress.

Mr. Lind said that President Wilson's interpretation of Huerta's utterance would undoubtedly have an important bearing on further negotiations between the two countries.

MEXICANS KILL AMERICAN.

Rebels in Justification Say He Refused to Give Up Arms.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS. Minkido City, Sept 17.—Acting Minister of the Interior Rebollar announced today that the independence day celebration passed off quietly throughout Mexico. There were no disturbances anywhere and no foreigner was injured.

The United States Consul at Mazatlan telegraphed to-day to the embassy here

Sarron says town, but reded. Mai telegraphed to-day to the embassy here

that W. O. Robertson and four other Americans left Durango on September 4 for Masatlan. They were stopped on September 10 at El Lobo by rebels of the command of Jesus Madrigal and Robertson was killed. Madrigal wrote to the Consul saying that Robertson offered resistance to his men and refused to give up his arms. The embassy has informed the Mexican Government of the killing of the Democrats' Glum and Rejection.

Mexican Government of the killing of the American.
Fifty Americans, most of them women and children, have arrived at Zacatecas from Durango on their way to Vera Crus to take ship for the United States. They were not molested on the journey of several hundred miles through a territory infested with rebel bands.

An American named Barron in a telegram to the American Embassy from Teziutian, State of Puebla, says that more than 1,000 Federals under Col. Alfredo Torrea and Col. Alberto Guevara, are besieged by rebel Indians from the Sierra de Zacapoaxtia since Tuesday last. Barron says the Indians are 6,000 strong and have artillery. Fifteen shells have been fired into the town from 80 millimetre guns. The Indians have tried to capture the town by assault several times. Barron says the Federals can hold the town, but reinforcements are urgently needed. Many Americans are in the besieged town.

"and I suppose Mr. Bryan will take the incident with the silence it deserves. He has the right to employ his own time

\$8,000 A YEAR OFFER

Bas the right to employ his own time as he sees fit.

"No good can come of the persistent discussion of this affair, and it would be in my opinion, much better if the newspaper is supergention, instead, to matters of serious importance to the public welfare."

"Even though Secretary Bryan feels that he is right in mounting the lecture platform as an attraction sandwiched between Tyrolean yodders and dancers, said Representative Briften of Illinois, "I believe that Congress should provide for him. The Secretary, I understand, is forced to do his own marketing and buys provisions as cheaply as the common laborer. This is a deplorable situation. If he cannot live on the salary now paid the office of Secretary of State Bryan \$8,000 a year if he would forego his Chautauqua lectures with mixed amusement and wrath to-day. The Republicans, were smused and the Democrats were angry. Secretary Bryan himself was plainly displeased at the proffer, but he fially refused to say a word about it.

Senator Vardaman, a close friend of Bryan, was impatient with the newspaper."

"It's none of their business," he said,"

In the secretary deep of the Chautauqua show system, refused to discuss the matter of the word and the supplementary appropriation, but remarked that he was tired not only of the chautauqua show system, refused to discuss the matter of the supplementary appropriation, but remarked that he was tired not only of the chautauqua show system, refused to discuss the matter of the supplementary appropriation, but remarked that he was tired not only of the chautauqua show system, refused to discuss the matter of the supplementary appropriation, but remarked that he was tired not only of the chautauqua show system, refused to discuss the matter of the supplementary appropriation, but remarked that he was tired not only of the chautauqua show system, refused to discuss the matter of the supplementary appropriation, but remarked that he was tired not only of the chautauqua show system, refused to discuss t

the Secretary of State but of his would-be benefactor as well. Representative L. E. Dyer of Missouri thinks that the newspaper is supergen-



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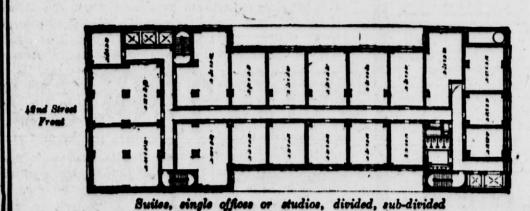
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